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EXAMINER

HANNE, SARA M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/976,186	ANDREW, FELIX G.T.I.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sara M. Hanne	2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment received on December 6, 2005. Claims 1-24 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-7 and 9-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Sigl, US Patent 6714220 and further in view of Yogaratnam, US Patent 6677933.

As in Claim 1, Sigl teaches a system to provide user input using a plurality of software input methods (subset panels) independent of the application program (numeric keypads are common to many applications), each with a panel configured to receive the user input based on user interaction (Figure 2, Ref. 3.2) therewith and a software input method manager independent of the application program (Col. 2, lines 58-61 and Col. 6, lines 15 et seq.) configured to select a first method from the plurality of input methods based on the state of the application program (field selected) and a second input method from the plurality of input methods to enable the user to interact with that input method to the application program ("help information", Figure 3, Ref. 3.5 and 3.6). While Sigl teaches the plurality of software input methods selected according to the

application program state, they fail to show a plurality of application programs (excluding the software input method) where the second input method is based on a state of a second application program as recited in the claims. In the same field of the invention, Yogaratnam teaches a software input method manager (virtual keyboard manager) with a plurality of software input methods similar (keyboard configurations) similar to that of Sigl. In addition, Yogaratnam further teaches a plurality of application programs (Java Applications Fig. 4 and corresponding text) to which the second input method is based on a state of a second application program (Col. 2, lines 65 et seq.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sigl and Yogaratnam before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the software input system for using different input panels configured to receive user input, wherein the independent method manager selections the method based upon a state of the application program to enable user interaction with the panel to provide input taught by Sigl to include the multiple application programs beyond the software input method manager of Yogaratnam, in order to obtain a multiple input method independent from multiple application programs using an application program state to determine which input method to present to the user. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because an predictable dynamic input system for all keyboard-input accepting applications would have been obtained, as taught by Yogaratnam.

As in Claim 2, Sigl teaches the application program to communicate the state to the SIP method manager (Column 3, lines 1-9).

As in Claim 3, Sigl teaches a component external to the application program to determine the state of the application program and communicates the state to the SIP method manager (Column 6, line 51 et seq.).

As in Claim 4, Sigl teaches the application program state corresponding to the field having input focus (Column 2, lines 42-44).

As in Claim 5, Sigl teaches the application program communicating data corresponding to the field to the SIP method manager where the SIP method manager selects the input method based on the data (Figure 3, Ref. 3.3).

As in Claim 6, Sigl teaches the state of the application program corresponds to a field having input focus (Col. 4, line 30) and where the SIP method manager selects the input method based on the data corresponding to the field (Figure 3, Ref. 3.3).

As in Claim 7, Sigl teaches the application program communicating key related data to the SIP method manager which configures some keys of the input panel are based on the key related data (Figure 3, Ref. 3.4 and 3.5).

As in Claim 9, Sigl teaches the key-related data to include a string corresponding to a meaning of a variable key (the specified key is a string).

As in Claim 10, Sigl teaches a database of previous use input information, such that the software input method configures some keys on the input panel based on the previous user input information (previous use for the selected field).

As in Claim 11, Sigl teaches a computer implemented method for receiving application program state data at a software input method manager (Figure 3, Ref. 3.2), the software input method manager independent of the

application program (Col. 2, lines 58-61 and Col. 6, lines 15 et seq.), selecting an input method from the software input methods (Figure 3, Ref. 3.3), each software input method independent of the application program (numeric keypads are common to many applications), and having an input panel configured to receive user input based on user interaction (Figure 3, Ref. 3.5 and 3.6), and returning key data to the application program corresponding to user interaction with the input panel (Figure 3, Ref. 3.8), the input panel having a displayed key that when actuated returns a string of at least two characters to the application program (the ok button returns the string in Ref. 2.3 of Figure 2). While Sigl teaches the plurality of software input methods selected according to the application program state, with a key which when actuated returns a string of characters, they fail to show a plurality of application programs excluding the software input method as recited in the claims. In the same field of the invention, Yogaratnam teaches a software input method manager (virtual keyboard manager) with a plurality of software input methods similar (keyboard configurations) similar to that of Sigl. In addition, Yogaratnam further teaches selecting a input method for a second application program (Col. 2, lines 65 et seq.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sigl and Yogaratnam before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the software input system for using different input panels configured to receive user input, wherein the independent method manager selections the method based upon a state of the application program to enable user interaction with the panel to provide input with a key which when actuated returns a string of characters taught by Sigl to include

the second application program, beyond the software input method manager, for which an input method is selected of Yogaratnam, in order to obtain a multiple input method independent from multiple application programs using an application program state to determine which input method to present to the user. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a predictable dynamic input system for all keyboard-input accepting applications would have been obtained, as taught by Yogaratnam.

As in Claim 12, Sigl teaches receiving key configuration data in relation to the selected input method and configuring a keys on the input panel are based on the key configuration data (See Claim 7 rejection *supra*).

As in Claim 13, Sigl teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions (Column 3, lines 1-9).

As in Claim 14, Sigl teaches a computer implemented method for receiving application program state data at a software input method manager that is independent of the application program corresponding to the application program state data (Col. 2, lines 58-61 and Col. 6, lines 15 et seq.), selecting an input panel based on the application program state data, the input panel independent of the application program, displaying keys on the input panel to enable user interaction with the input panel, and returning key data to the application program corresponding to user interaction with the input panel (See Claim 11 rejection *supra*). While Sigl teaches the plurality of software input methods selected according to the application program state, they fail to show a plurality of application programs excluding the software input method as recited

in the claims. In the same field of the invention, Yogaratnam teaches a software input method manager (virtual keyboard manager) with a plurality of software input methods similar (keyboard configurations) similar to that of Sigl. In addition, Yogaratnam further teaches a second application program to which the plurality of input methods are applicable (Col. 2, lines 65 et seq.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sigl and Yogaratnam before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the software input system for using different input panels configured to receive user input, wherein the independent method manager selections the method based upon a state of the application program to enable user interaction with the panel to provide input taught by Sigl to include the multiple application programs beyond the software input method manager of Yogaratnam, in order to obtain a multiple input method independent from multiple application programs using an application program state to determine which input method to present to the user. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a predictable dynamic input system for all keyboard-input accepting applications would have been obtained, as taught by Yogaratnam.

As in Claim 15, Sigl teaches receiving data corresponding to a communication from the application program (See Claim 2 rejection *supra*).

As in Claim 16, Sigl teaches receiving data corresponding to a communication component external to the application program (See Claim 3 rejection *supra*).

As in Claim 17, Sigl teaches the selecting an input panel to comprise loading an input method (Figure 3, Ref. 3.4 and 3.5).

As in Claim 18, Sigl teaches the selecting an input panel to comprise notifying a loaded input method (popup window '2.1).

As in Claim 19, Sigl teaches receiving key configuration information corresponding to the state, and configuring keys on the input panel are based on the key configuration data (See Claim 7 rejection *supra*).

As in Claim 20, Sigl teaches receiving key configuration information comprising receiving data corresponding to a communication from the application program (See Claim 2 rejection *supra*).

As in Claim 21, Sigl teaches configuration information comprising receiving data corresponding to a communication from a component external to the application program (See Claim 3 rejection *supra*).

As in Claim 22, Sigl teaches receiving data corresponding to a communication from a database (the stored keys are a database).

As in Claim 23, Sigl teaches returning a string of at least two characters in response to a single displayed key being actuated (the ok button returns the string in Ref. 2.3 of Figure 2).

As in Claim 24, Sigl teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions (See Claim 13 rejection *supra*).

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Sigl, US Patent 6714220, and Yogaratnam, US Patent 6677933 and further in view of Cobbley et al. US Patent Application Publication 2002/0085038.

Sigl and Yogaratnam teach the method of Claims 1-7 as seen *supra*.

While Sigl teach the sending of key related data with the multiple input methods along with Yogaratnam's teachings of application programs, they fail to show the use of XML format used to communicate the key-related data to the software input method as recited in the claims. Cobbley et al. teaches a keyboard similar to that of Sigl and Yogaratnam. In addition, Cobbley et al. further teaches using of XML format to communicate key related data ("text entry blocks may use particular coding such as hypertext markup language (HTML) coding or other languages including extensible mark up language (XML)", Paragraph 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sigl and Yogaratnam and Cobbley et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the key-related data communication for multiple applications taught by Sigl and Yogaratnam to include the usage of the XML format of Cobbley et al., in order to obtain the transmitting of key-related data using XML format. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because an Internet capable input system would have been obtained, as taught by Cobbley et al.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In response to the arguments regarding Sigl, the examiner disagrees. Sigl teaches a handheld implemented system in which programs such as the main plant control system application and the help information program. As suggested in the description of the invention, the invention is created not only for chemical plant programs, but for any palmtop device application requiring data input, in order to save display space (Col. 1). The chemical plant program is only one implementation and the method need not be specific to chemical plants. Furthermore, Yogaratnam has been incorporated into the rejection to more explicitly illustrate how a input method manager works with multiple application programs to show that this limitation is not new.

In response to the argument that Sigl does not teach an input method manager independent of the application program, the examiner disagrees. Sigl shows the separate instruction describing the separate programs, and when the help application is needed it is dynamically called upon, it is not constantly running along with the plant control system application. Furthermore, Yogaratnam also teaches this limitation.

In response to the argument that Sigl does not teach Claim 3's limitation that components external to an application program determine the state of the application program the examiner disagrees. The previous argument applies

here as well as the argument that a user could be a component external to the application program, as well as a mouse input control program.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show a database of previous user input information, wherein the software input method (that is independent of the application program) configures some keys on an input panel', the examiner disagrees. The user sets limit values in the interface of Figure 1 that are stored in database memory (Figure 4). These values are used to dynamically configure which keys will be presented on the input panel.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach choosing an input device according to application program information and configuring keys based on application state.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sara M. Hanne whose telephone number is (571) 272-4135. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30am-4:00pm, off on alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

smh

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER